### APPENDIX F

## RECOVERY PLAN FOR THE

# EASTERN TIMBER WOLF

Revised 1992

Original Recovery Plan Approved June 5, 1978

Prepared by the Eastern Timber Wolf Recovery Team

for

Region 3, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Twin Cities, Minnesota

Approved:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Date: | JAN 31 1592

Minnesota Wolf EA-F-1









#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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This document should be cited as follows:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1992. Recovery Plan for the Eastern Timber Wolf. Twin Cities, Minnesota. 73 pp.

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Fish and Wildlife Reference Service 5430 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 110 Bethesda, Maryland 20814 301-492-2603 or 1-800-582-3421

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#### SUMMARY

Current Status: The eastern timber wolf is a subspecies of the gray wolf and is listed as threatened in Minnesota and endangered throughout the remainder of its historic range in the eastern United States. A stable and growing population estimated at 1550 to 1750 wolves currently exists in Minnesota. Approximately 45 to 60 wolves comprise a second population in northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. An additional thirteen or fourteen wolves are located in Isle Royale National Park, Michigan.

Habitat Requirements and Limiting Factors: This subspecies cannot survive over the long term without (1) large tracts of wild land with low human densities and minimal accessibility by humans, and (2) the availability of adequate wild prey, largely ungulates and beaver. Currently, it is believed that there exists sufficient suitable habitat in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan to achieve the recovery criteria.

Recovery Objective: Delisting.

Recovery Criteria: At least two viable populations within the 48 United States satisfying the following conditions must exist: (1) the Minnesota population must be stable or growing, and its continued survival be assured, and (2) a second population outside of Minnesota and Isle Royale must be re-established, having at least 100 wolves in late winter if located within 100 miles of the Minnesota wolf population, or having at least 200 wolves if located beyond that distance. These population levels must be maintained for five consecutive years before delisting can occur. A Wisconsin-Michigan population of 100 wolves is considered to be a viable second population, because continued immigration of Minnesota wolves will supplement it demographically and genetically for the foreseeable future.

Reclassification Criterion: The Wisconsin wolf population should be reclassified to threatened status when the late-winter Wisconsin population is maintained at 80 wolves for three consecutive years. Reclassifying Michigan wolves also may be considered at that time.









## Summary of Major Changes in this Revision:

- The Plan describes the characteristics of a "viable population" of wolves at two
  levels of geographic isolation from the Minnesota population. (These characteristics were absent from the original 1978 Plan, but were added to it in 1981.) The
  Plan also specifies that populations must exhibit these characteristics for at least
  five consecutive years to be considered viable.
- A Wisconsin wolf population of 80 or more for three successive years will allow reclassification to "threatened" in Wisconsin, and possible reclassification in Michigan.
- The importance of minimizing roads open to the public within wolf habitat is described and quantified in a "road density statement."
- 4. The Plan recommends changes to the wolf depredation control program in Minnesota to allow non-lethal control of depredating wolves in Zone 1, and more timely action at sites of repeated depredations in Zones 4 and 5.
- 5. Several changes to the Minnesota Wolf Management Zone boundaries are recommended to improve the original delineations. These recommendations stem from better information on habitat conditions and wolf numbers in portions of Zones 3, 4, and 5, and from the previous unwarranted inclusion of several communities and built-up areas within Zone 1.
- Areas in the southern and central Appalachian Mountains are no longer being considered for future eastern timber wolf reintroduction.
- The list of factors that are critical threats to the long-term survival of the eastern timber wolf has been expanded to include diseases and parasites.









## Summary of Major Actions Needed:

- Increase public education programs on wolf restoration.
- 2. Monitor wolf populations, habitat conditions, and prey base.
- Maintain suitable habitat conditions and prey populations throughout recovery areas.
- 4. Provide concerted law enforcement activities.
- 5. Minimize losses of domestic animals due to wolf predation.
- Evaluate need and feasibility of restoring wolves to Maine-New Hampshire and/or New York.

Total Estimated Cost of Recovery: \$13,500,000

Estimated Date of Recovery: 2005







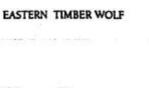


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RECOVERY PLAN



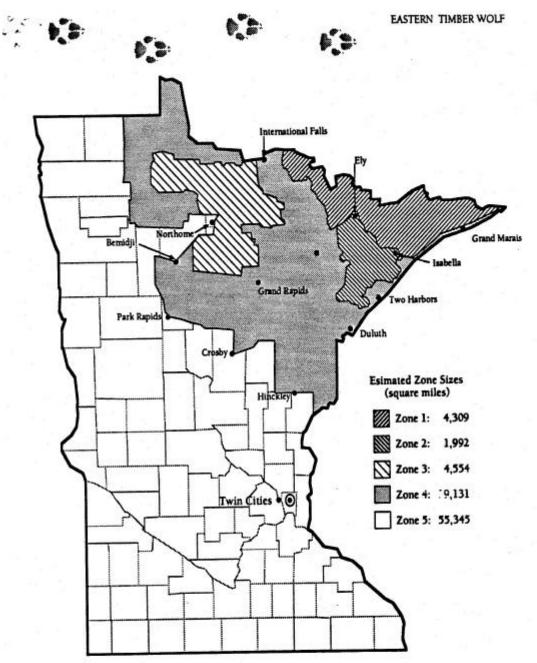






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**Current Wolf Management Zones** 



Proposed Wolf Management Zones